AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the second paragraph of page 7 with the following amended paragraph:

In the presently preferred embodiment, matrix generator block 11 first raises each pixel's *R*, *G*, and *B* values (i.e. ~~read~~red, green, and blue values) to the *1/3* power. This seemingly bizarre transformation of the image has been experimentally determined to make redeye easier to distinguish. The altered RGB data is converted to YCrCb values where Y represents luminance information and Cr and Cb represent chrominance information. A first threshold *T* is assigned the value

$$T = Cr_{avg} + 0.2*(Cr_{max}-Cr_{min})$$

where Cr_{avg} is the average chrominance Cr value of the rectangular area, Cr_{max} and Cr_{min} are respectively the maximum and minimum chrominance CR values. Matrix generator block 11 generates a matrix by placing a *0* in every corresponding pixel location whose modified *Cr* value is below *T* and placing a *1* for every place above *T*. Each *1* represents a candidate redeye pixel.

Please replace the second paragraph of page 8 with the following amended paragraph:

First redeye identifier block 17 now targets the component that is most likely to be a redeye pupil. This is determined by picking the component containing the pixel with the highest modified *Cr* value (i.e. the highest color-based parameter value, which includes a measure of brightness). Applicant has found that this selection metric repeatedly yielded the best results in experiments and was quite uncannily good and linear with respect to the number of components (obviously less than n, where ~~in~~ n is the total number of pixels in the entered image region of interest).